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Cultivating a Moral Imagination for Future Educators

The dilemma of Teacher-Assessed Grades during Covid

Kate Duffy PESA, 7th December 2023

The Context of Teacher Education in England



- Carter Review of Initial teacher Training (ITE) in 2014
- Introduction of the Core Content Framework (CCF) & Early Career Framework (ECF) in 2019
- ITT Market review & reaccreditation reduced providers from 68 to 179





A Profession in Crisis



- Significant under recruitment for a number of years and high attrition (40,000)
- Higher salaries and conditions in the private sector
- Increase of high-stakes accountability measures resulting in higher workload and limiting autonomy (Fullard, 2023)





Premise for the study



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- Teaching is becoming increasingly standardised within systems of high-stakes accountability. At the same time, the moral work of teachers is becoming increasingly more complex.
- If ITE creates space for pre-service educators to critically understand and negotiate the complex moral dilemmas that they will face, could this help to reduce demoralisation?



The Context of the Study



- 66 students on a 3 year Education Studies degree. Students then progress to a 4th year to complete their practical teacher training.
- In 3rd Year, we introduced the module, Ethics in Education. The aim of the module is to illuminate the complexity of decision making and ethical reasoning from a range of perspectives and actors.
- Part of their assessment for the module is a critical analysis of a range of dilemmas in education





Moral Imagination



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- Moral imagination provides an enriched way of thinking about our moral lives because it suggests that we do not just follow rules or take action in perfect harmony with our values; rather, our moral behaviour stems from a dynamic interplay of perception, reasoning, and feeling (Joseph, 2003; 2016)
- The ability to imagine is to work through these complex laws, codes of ethics and stakeholder positions including their own (Chapman et al, 2013)



Moral Imagination



- Promoting the nurturing of student teachers' moral imagination to prepare them for the relational and moral complexities of the future work (Joseph, 2016; Osguthorpe & Sanger 2013; Estola et al 2022)
- A teacher with well-developed moral reasoning and imagination cultivates a learning environment that nurtures student development and well-being and that fosters critical thinking, discussion, and **a sense of agency** in order to support and promote democratic practices (Cook-Sather, Baker-Doyle, 2017).

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- 66 Written assessments of 1000 words
 - Explain the nature of the dilemma
 - State their decision,
 - Explain their reasons for the dilemma and the consequences that this will have
- Aim is to slow the process of ethical deliberation



Process of analysis



- Content analysis using deductive coding applying Shapira-Lischinsky's (2010) model to establish the nature of the dilemma
- Content analysis using inductive coding for their reasoning and stated consequences (Saldana, 2016)
- Categorising the reasons into Estola's (2022) actors - teacher, student, 'other'





Summary data



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• 66 scripts in response to,

Should we adopt teacher-assessed grades for high stakes assessment?

 3rd of the students didn't clearly state YES or NO (25 Yes, 15 No)

Regardless of their decision, it was based upon a utilitarian view of the greater good and an ethic of justice



Reasons that TAGs was fair for students



- Students were the primary beneficiaries of this utilitarian decision
- Loss of learning:
 - unable to access the full curriculum,
 - significant inequality of experience from homeschooling;
- Students should be allowed to progress to the next stage of their study





However.. Concerns



- Concerned about the increasing workload and pressure for teachers
- Concerned that teachers will show bias and therefore their grades may not be reliable
- Some wrote of not trusting teachers to make unbiased judgments
- They wrote about the need to dilute the student teacher relationship (ethic of care) for the sake of reliable accountability (when its needed most?)





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- Willing to accept grade inflation and grade discrepancies
- Accountability will be difficult
- Willing to accept the vulnerability of the moral agent for the good of the 'other' (Garrison, 1997)
- Relegate the 'felt dimensions' of the student teacher relationship to the margins challenging the role of care (Finefter-Rosenbluh, 2022)

Conclusions



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- This topical dilemma enabled them to see the complexity of decision making
- Revealed the tension between teacher autonomy and the institutional & professional norms (Colnerud 1997)
- Identified the nature of the dilemma -Tension between rewards for effort and standards (Shapira-Lischinsky, 2010)



Implications for ITT



- The use of dilemmas can reveal pre-service educator's moral thinking to both themselves and teacher educators
- Using pedagogical practices which foster a moral imagination highlight context rather than fixed ethical rules (Joseph, 2003; Chapman, Forster, Buchanan, 2013; Cook-Sather, Baker-Doyle 2017)
- Overly prescriptive CCF does not leave space for slow deliberation of ethical dilemmas
- There are different dialogues to be had around the decisions taken
- The university assessment and grading criteria does not lend itself to 'judging' dilemmas
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